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If our friends who favor us with many prigits and illustrations for publication wis a have rejected articles returned they mus-all cases and stomps for that purpose. TELEPHONE, BEEKMAN 2200.

The Borrowed Soul. Among certain tribes of Australia

t is the belief that souls departed m their tenements of clay lurk beide the paths, waiting to enter new odles. It is a poetle thought, with haps as much basis as any of other theories of transmigration. uld it not apply to political souls such there be? The question rises turally after reading a part of an rview with Judge HYLAN:

"Q. It has been asserted that you ver MURPHY. Is that right?

"A. I'll tell you what it is. It

The voice came from beneath the handsome red mustache of the Brooklyn jurist, but were the words words of his own soul? Nobody with a memory and a faith in politidel metempsychosis will believe it. The people . . the people . . the people * * * the people." Across the vale of years the very words carry a shadowy picture of a statesman with the face and figure, but not the limitations, of HENRY

Where is that statesman now? We mean his body, not his political soul for that soul must be reincorporated in Judge Hylan. Where is Bill SULERR and why has he lent his political ghost to another?

floward Movements of the Allies

Precisely eighteen months after the German guns had opened upon Verdun that clangorous fire which proclaimed an attack its projectors expected to result in swift and giorious be said of his relation to the governvictory, the French threw off the densive they had so long succe maintained and drove back the German lines from positions they had gained at the cost of tens of thousands of lives.

February 21, 1916, the Germans dvanced exultingly to what they thought was an assured victory. To tions of men, women and children in the Crown Prince was assigned the ommand that he might enjoy the ry of the triumph, and it is said that the Kaiser instructed the artilerists to spare the Place d'Armes of the little town that he might there meet his son in the hour of victory. congratulate and decorate him. The Place d'Armes still stands almost intact, but the interesting ceremony has A German Plan for Trade Extension.

never taken place. It would be idle now to repeat the one of the glories of French history. sighteen months ago, and they have not passed. Never were preparations for an assault so gigantic and terrifying. Never was human life so wanionly wasted in futile attacks. Even devoted Germany cried out in vain price he or the soldiers, ratheraid for a succession of defeats. It is the population of a great city.

of a France beaten to the point of large boats from Vienna to Regensutter collapse. Indeed it suggests burg, Bavaria. forcibly that that is rather the state of the German defence.

For while the French were winning this notable victory at Verdun the British in the vicinity of St. Julien and Langemarck were cutting the German lines to pieces. Yet the moment was no more propitious than the whole record for the year 1917 and another into the mines of Silesia has been. On the western front, joining the Oder. The plans include where in the end the issues of the the finishing of the canalization of war will ultimately be determined, no the Moldau to Prague and Budweiger seriously prepared French or British and the building of a canal from Budoffensive, during that period, has been | weiser to the Danube at a point above

of the inevitable. But retreat it has ally been considered from its eco

nash on the western front. feat, in this obvious state of military weakness, the German rulers must be taking a lively interest in the peace intrigues they have set on foot in every quarter of the globe. With a million or more America soldiers eagerly preparing to take the field against them their interest in peace proposals must be greatly

George Lockbart Bires.

In Newsort this morning the buris service will be read over the body of a citizen whom New York can ill afford to lose.

GEORGE LOCKHART RIVES, lawyer scholar, ethlete, author, Assistant Secretary of State of the United States and Corporation Counsel of the city of New York, was an embodiment of the highest type of American gentleman.

Born of distinguished lineage, in 1849, he had not reached the Scriptural term of old age; and a youth which had been vigorous enough to make him a victorious oarsman at Henley when he was at Cambridge University in England, after having graduated at Columbia in the class of 1868, promised a much longer life than has been allotted to him.

In college he stood high as a student. Greek, Latin and mathematics, well taught, sufficed to take a young man through Columbia in his day; but he browsed in wider fields of learning and his classmates confidentially predicted for him a distinguished career in public life, unless indeed his aristocratic tastes should make the game appear hardly to be worth the candle.

For George Rives was an aristocrat from the top of his head to the soles of his feet, as the Irishman said of the Duke of ABERCORN when he went to Ireland to be inaugurated as Viceriumph of the people. The people I roy. His aristocratic tastes, however, did not have the effect which some of his friends feared. A Democrat by inheritance and choice, he early advocated the political doctrines which have come to be indissolubly assoct ated with the names of TILDEN and CLEVELAND; and under the Administration of President CLEVELAND he became an Assistant Secretary of State, being particularly attracted to the office because the State Department has always to deal with matters of the broadest scope and highest interest. He became a partner in a prosperous law firm soon after his admission to the bar: and under Mayor Low be held the office of Corporation Counsel and administered the affairs of the Law Department of the city with marked ability and success. There is no more honorable position in the

> charged its duties accordingly. In the quieter domain of education and books he was also always at work. For years he was the master mind in the board of trustees of Co this city. He was an accurate and accomplished scholar without being a prig or pedant; and by reason of his broad and generous sympathies he was intent upon making the library and its branches render the utmost possible service to all sorts and condi-

legal profession in this country than

that of chief law officer of the city of

New York. He knew this and dis-

the community. George Rives was not a man who demanded recognition from the public; he was too modest for that. It is because he deserved more than he received that we pay this tribute to his

days ago it was decided to carry out clared that in Baltimore there shall story of a defence which has become plans advanced almost a year ago for be no more leisure class. All must the improvement of the navigable work or the State will find work for "They shall not pass!" said Petain's rivers of the Austro-Hungarian em- them. Clipping coupons is not work, pollus, setting their teeth grimly pire and for the building of a chain neither is bridge nor golf. Courts reof canals. The real purpose was the cruited from the "lower classes" have connecting of the waterways of the so decreed. Work, which the philomany for the purpose of forming a and pitiful protest against the Crown Danube to the Balkans and to the sewers, collecting garbage are all pub-Prince's callous indifference to the "ancient and long desolated homes of lic functions. Can we wonder that early civilization in southwest Asia." | the fine pink terrapin and champagne

cost the Germans 600,000 men. been under discussion for years. Ger- now ashen and sere? The vantage spots regained last Sun- many has made considerable advance day and Monday by the French had by the utilization of the Oder and zens of Maryland must register with cost the invaders the equivalent of the Spree, and the connection of the the authorities for assignment to hon-Rhine and the Elbe by means of est toll. Was Weary Waggles or The puncture of the German lines canals with the Danube. But Austria Dusty Rhodes first to thus inscribe at Verdun has great strategic value. In the past has been lax in complet- his name when the fateful moment But it is of chief importance as show- ing the connecting waterways within came last Monday? Not ee. First ing the unimpaired vitality of the her domain. The lower Danube was on the roster was a long time rest French. It answers by deeds not improved as one of the conditions of dent of the Maryland Club, who words the phrase, sometimes used in the Berlin treaty by the removal of pleaded that he could not handle a scorn, sometimes in sympathy, "bled impediments to navigation at the Iron plough, though not unfamiliar with white." It obliterates the picture Gate below Orsova. Nothing, howthe Germans are so fond of painting ever, was done to open the river to with horses knew more of ponies than

This section of the Danube is to be improved and the connecting link with eagerly awaited. the Rhine, the Ludwig Canal, is to be frontier with one branch to the Bohemian tin mines and joining the Elbe repulsed. The course of the German Vienna. There are some other minor

been, and Von Hinnennum's fame as advantages. To-day it is considered an aggressive commander has gone to from a political standpoint. The canals will bring to Vienna the products of the Bohemian and Bliccia mines, but the development of the Danube will result in still greater adis willing vantage to Budapest by making the victory. river navigable to large boats in its entire course through Hungary. The doubtful advantage to Austria made the Austrians loath to further the scheme and lukewarm at the recent veloped at this meeting was that in spite of its being poured Austria was undoubtedly forced by Germany into active particapation in

the project. war debts, should vote large sums for the immediate development of waterways becomes evident. Politically these internal trade routes will bring Rumania, the Balkans and Turkey into closer relations with the Central Powers and extend Germanic influence. They will furnish feeders to Germany's railway ventures in the Near East and will afford a much cheaper means than railroad or the sea in pushing German products into southeastern Europe and Asia Minor. They will, in fact, be a material assistance in tiding German trade over its period of reconstruction.

Judge Hylan Dodges Clumsily.

After taking two hours to consider whether he would associate himself with the pro-German ex-Representative HENRY BRUCKNER on the Tammany ticket, Judge HYLAN clumsily

"I have no right to dictate to the people of The Bronx or any other borough what they shall do," was the response. BRUCKNER is the Tammany candidate for President of the Borough of The Bronx.

Perhaps not. But at the presen moment the people of The Bronx have nothing to do with the case. Tammany, whose beneficiary HYLAN is selected BRUCKNER, as it selected HYLAN, and offers him to the Democrats of The Bronx as the sole candidate for whom they may vote in the primaries.

Judge Hylan has a right-though he probably has not the courage or the will-to dictate to Tammany some things relative to the ticket on which he is to stand. In spite of his own entire lack of any recorded interest in or sympathy with the war preparations of the United States, he has at least the right to demand that he shall not be burdened with a running mate who voted in Congress with the Kaiser's cohorts. He probably lacks power to enforce that demand, but it is equally his right and his duty to make it.

The record of patriotic effort and expression made by Mayor MITCHEL since the United States entered the war will appeal strongly to a great body of our voters. If Judge HYLAN has neither the patriotism nor the pluck to protest against having an ally of Kaiserdom for an associate on his ticket he will suffer deservedly.

The Curfe of Work in Baltimore. Woe, woe and lamentation have

more. Not since the price of canvasbacks and diamondbacks soared into yellowbacks have the clubs of Charles street witnessed such scenes of sorrow. Melancholia has marked the Maryland for its own. The Baltimore cries aloud and refuses to be comforted. The gigantic blue bottle of a famous morning-after remedy, which, dominating the city on a tail tower, offers bright promise of relief to aching heads of Baltimore, is but a mockery. For what bromide can charm this melancholy, what seltzer

wash these bitter tears away?

For mark you. Law, law enacted by mere politicians, the proletariat, At a conference in Vienna a few the sansculottes if you will, has deempire with the waterways of Ger- sophical Mr. George Ade long ago pointed out is the curse of the drinkroute from the North Sea and from ing classes, must be real and earnes the Rhine valley by way of the in Maryland. Mending roads, fixing The scheme for the improvement of complexions that once adorned the timated that the fighting at Verdun | the waterways of central Europe has | windows of Charles street clubs are

Without fixed occupation all citirakes, and while not unacquainted of Percherons. His fate is in the hands of the Bureau of Compulsory Employment and its revelation is

The law is inflexible. Its enforce widened and deepened. Besides this ment is in the hands of inveterate the plans call for a canal from the and hardhearted men. We see for Danube at the Austro-Hungarian the clubmen of Bultimore no possible escape from work unless with one ac cord they join the I. W. W.

Tammany will not come back, at sociock or any other hour.

Those unhappy ones who feel that they cannot get along without their toddles, if any so unregenerated sur-vive, will find hope in the productive rmies has been a steady retreat— developments that would make in all Hundreds of thousands of bush oborn indeed, with many checks to five connecting navigable links be corn daily are being converted

pursuing forces, with many obstinate stands at new positions prepared in the rear with obvious foreknowledge.

The scheme in the past has generating day and night until 11 P. M. of

The kindest thing for the horrifled Democracy to assume is that Mr. MURPHY, in deference to Mr. Wilson,

The food question is one that travels meat is expensive because the farmer prefers selling grain to feeding it to Vienna conference. The fact that de- going out of business because grain, the market, is too expensive to feed. Mr. Hooves advises people to cut down the consumption of wheat. If corn omes a popular diet then there The reason that the Central Pow- will be so much less of it for the steers ers, burdened as they are by heavy and the hogs and the chickens, and most puzzling feature of the whole natter is that no one who works goes

> Austria has begun to fear that Italy is taking the war seriously.

It is to be hoped that the fire which swept over Salonica, the ancient Thessalonica, spared the monuments of antiquity in which the town was so many mosques of Byzantine origin of great archeological value. Salonica, be expected under new conditions after the war to attract many more visitors superb examples of ancient art would

The Allies are going at it as if they expected to make the last of August the last of Wilhelm.

Monastir by the Bulgarians was a wanton, cruel destruction of property. The town has no strategic value, and the only result of the destruction of hundreds of houses in the residence quarter was to make a thousand of The Bulgarians, who proved themselves depts in cruelty by the butchery of Greeks and Serbs in the last Balkan war, have been improving their meth-ods under the tutelage of their Teutonic masters.

Our troops and leaders anticipate avorable conclusion of the battle.—Ger-ian official bulletin regarding Verdun They anticipated that very thing on March 1, 1916.

Pullman Company's profits on its leeping cars last year were the greatest in its history. This is a propitious time for it to pay the wages of its porters instead of leaving them to the passengers.

The Sabbath Society might be in rest of baseball players who give their services to a good cause.

An English jury has, for almost the jurisprudence, acquitted a slayer on England does not recognize now but will soon understand what a flood of crime and of mawkish sentimentality about criminals that precedent will

Is there a Tobolsk for Tammany

THE RISKS OF SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.-That the risk of the fighting man is not nearly in foreign exchange and ering the allied losses in the war.

one man in fifteen is killed and one out of 500 loses a limb. Recent reports from French and British hospitals show that about 95 per cent. recover from wounds, while about 90 per cent. are able to return to the firing line.

While the Marine Corps officials hold unblassed views in regard to the people. expected casualties among their own troops in France, it is pointed out that he "Soldiers of the Sea" recently eness than 1 per cent. losses. These and capturing and holding small redoubts taken one by one from the enemy. This method of warfare is said to be rapidly superseding the trench

Thoughts on Submarine Warfare. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The U-boats will have to be fought sooner

Without doubt, a concerted attack on and U-boats is already planned. Provided there were enough U-boats the defeat of the British fleet is assured. This avoiding and escaping U-boats ires not lessen their number, much less ase them. JOSEPH KINGSLAND.

NEWFOUNDLAND, N. J., August 21. The Grand Tour.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In he lobby of a local Y. M. C. A. a large scale war map of the western front was 'Going to France?" printed above. An imbitious member in khaki affixed the lin? Sure!"

Not exactly downhearted. G. R. ARNOLD. NEW YORK, August 20.

On Vimy Ridge—1917. "Vimy Ridge is covered with flowers." In dreams I climbed a height Where battle late had been And all in summer green. With crowding flowers—so bright

Their like had no one se

The poppy's wildfire ran
And on the wind increased
The thietle wrought ite plan In purples of the East; And where the daisies cease. The speedwell's flower began.

Soft murmured sound was blown From out their fairy mase—
Till then I had not known
(For all their speechful gaze)
That flowers had voice or tone

But, in my dream, these spake:
"The world's shed flowers are we—
se shed for all men's sake That they go safe and free; We rise again to break

PASSING OF THE PIT.

Veteran Wheat Dealer Shows Adantages From a Market for Futures To THE BOITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your readers are indebted to you for an en-tertaining editorial article last week on

"The Passing of the Wheat Pit." But the lines of your closing paragraph that there is something more potent in this eulogy of the past masters of wheat pit The closing of option trading on

grain exchanges is a most striking il-lustration of the effects of an insidious nfluence at work in this land, which takes the form of an appeal to the patriotic cooperation of business men with those in authority respecting support of some mysterious programme, not clearly defined or even outlined, upon the success of which is supposed to depend our efficiency in prosecuting pose of the writer to demonstrate that the abolition of trading in wheat op-there is a sort of inspiration that gives tions late last spring was the result of strength and energy almost more than misguided seal and has, in point of fact, human. When the mind is attached to a served to defeat the very object which

rich. The triumphal arch across the in any operation which may properly once Via Egnatia Las Incantades, a be described as gambling or speculation be described as gambling or speculation in options or future deliveries of wheat or other grain. I am associated with own mind. White his country enjoys one of the oldest and best known mill-peace he rejoices and is thankful; and if the counsel of Heaven to send the tempest, his bosom proudly and the tempest his bosom proudly and t that any artificial operations or gambler's tactics to stimulate or depress to such legitimate business as ours has een for over a century. At this point I will preface my state-

ment of evidence indicating the inex-pediency of eliminating option trading in American grain markets by quoting from a trade letter dated July 23, and addressed to correspondents in this country by Messrs. Pillman & Phillips. prominent grain merchants of Liverool, England. The closing paragraph of this letter reads:

It is announced that the price of bread is to be fixed in the near future at nine-pence per four pound loaf. This seems to be the result of pressure by the labor parties. Probably the "unsought millions" which came to the wheat commission as the result of their outlon deals will be the result of their option deals will be spent in this way. We believe that bakers cannot pay more than 47s. 6d. to 50s. per 280 pounds of four so as to profitably supply bread at the official price.

It is worthy of note that the successful consummation of these wheat deals mmediately preceded the beginning of agitation which resulted in the suppresion of option trading. The immediate result of these highly successful and no doubt wholly legitimate operations was to work injury to every class of people in this country, including the grain gamblers, except such producers of wheat as were fortunate enough to have held part of their wheat crop on their farms or in cooperative elevators. This injury was not ameliorated nor corrected by the closing of grain exchange operations. It served rather to accen-

tuate and aggravate it.

constituting the grain exchanges had sen taken advantage of by non-dograin supplies. Why was it supposed that by inducing these exchanges to close the harm already perpetrated could be undone? The grain exchanges have for two generations formed a necessary adjunct of the processes of narketing, distributing and milling the great American crops. Their functions have been no less useful to the farmer than to the miller and merchant. The public might have said with equal logic: We will control or eliminate speculation the belief of Marine Corps officials by closing all clearing houses in the United States." This illustration is used advisedly, because grain exchange are, in fact, great clearing houses the functions of which are indispensable to merchants and millers, who employ their capital in distributing to the consumer flour and feed produced from more than 500,000,000 bushels of wheat, which

transactions which merchants and millers alike must make through these gaged in warfare in Hayti suffered grain clearing houses, they will not and cannot afford to take the enormous risks were sustained while covering a wide involved in taking the farmers' crops at fixed cash prices and in providing stocks of wheat to be ground into flour. Already many large mills have not a wheel turning because, were they to purchase the required stocks of wheat, against a loss consequent upon a price centage of profit does not justify the risks of heavy losses. The total grain amounts to less than 15 per cent. of the the British fleet by the German fleet normal stocks held at this time of year. This reflects, first, a disposition on the part of farmers not to sell, and second. unstabilized market conditions which discourage the elevator men from buying

relps to feed annually our 100,000,000

wheat at any price. I hold no brief for the wheat gambler. but even his participation in the operations on grain exchanges has not always been an unmixed evil. Many a time your dyed in the wool speculator has been caught short when crops proved unusually heavy and the accumulation of short interests has served to provide a market and by the same toker a better price than the farmer would have otherwise received. But it would have been so simple a matter to have provided against this element of uncertainty and needless speculation by asking grain exchanges themselves to elim inate all traders from their floors who could not establish their right to trade by reason of a bona fide interest in the

nandling of actual grain and flour. Now, having closed the only avenues through which business in grain and flour can be expeditiously and safely handled, the food administration has m other recourse but to become involved in a highly socialistic scheme of buying and selling, which resembles nothing quite so much as the now historic enterprise of the Brazilian Government known as the plan for the valorisation of coffee, a bubble long in the pricking, but the collapse of which has left in its wake some stains in the shape of new and heavy taxes which still persist for the coffee planter to pay, though the value which was superinduced upon the immediate crops affected has long since disappeared. J. J. SLECHTA. New Nomination for the Censorship.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In NEW YORK, August 20. he general holler of Creel crimination An Equino Altruist. From the Post of Middlebury, Pa. valuable horse died for G. W. Ports

FOR ONE'S COUNTRY.

The Patriotic Sentiment of Ris Boyhood Repeated After Half a Century in His Last Speech in the Senate.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: On ster, then twenty years of age, delivered an oration at Fryeburg, Me., where he was engaged in teaching school. The closing paragraph of his address is curiously pertinent to the present situation of Europe and our own country: Unhappy Europe! The judgment of Goo

rests hard upon thee. Thy su would deserve an angel's pity, angel's tears could wash away thy cient systems are falling; works reared ages are crumbling into atoms. Let humbly implore Heaven that the wi-spreading desolation may never reach t shores of our native land, but let us misguided seal and has, in point of fact, served to defeat the very object which it was sought to attain.

Permit me at the outset to establish claim to disinterestedness by the unqualified statement that I have never profited, or attempted to profit, directly or indirectly, to any extent whatsoever, or indirectly, to any extent whatsoever, his high sense of public duty. In all the vicinstitudes of fortune he leans with vicinstitudes of fortune he leans with vicinstitudes of fortune he leans with vicinstitudes of providence.

human. When the minu is a supplicable of provided the magnitude of great object it grows to the magnitude of the magnitu

Four years later Webster delivered ferring them. an address at Concord, N. H., and used the same expression at its close, with a few verbal changes; and he closed the war. But for the awakening of publish the delivered in the Senate of the United States, July 17, the war has brought

What a blessing it would be if the sound of Webster's imperial voice could be heard in place of the maudin sentiment and ill concealed treason that are striving to sterilize the virility of the

NEWARK, N. J., August 21.

DOWN GOES A DISLOYALIST. A Sallor of German Blood Uses Good American Fist.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The peculiar German frame of mind was exhibited on the boat plying between morning last.

A number of American jack tars were approached by one of a group of Germans who remarked to one of the sailors, "Are you a United States sailor?" The sailor rejoined, "Yes, I am a United "Well, you look German," said the interloper. "Perhaps I look German," replied the sailor, "but am not German; I am an American although my father and mother are

The German nemisted in his remarks which were distasteful to the sailor, and finally the German said, tappin his own chest, "Have you not one This was too much for the tar, who emote the German under the jaw. fell

It seems to the writer that this German effort was on a par with so many of their acts of sedition in a country which has been kinder

NEW YORK, August 21.

CITY COLLEGE'S FLAG. Sad Experience of Him Who Tried to

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The City College belongs to this city and the city should certainly be ashamed to have flying from the staff on the tower of fifty-four lynchings in the country last war news and efficiency promptings, apand ragged flag that has waved from there since our war started.

The flagstaff is 35 feet high and the ragged little flag is 3 feet by 21/4 feet. one of the highest points of Manhattan one the other day who is a carpenter spent wisely, carefully, honestly and economically, just as we are being urged for miles around, standing, as it does on to have such a wretched specimen of our superb national emblem flying from this huge tower and tall staff. It was remarked by our French visitors and with bullets, brought back and thrown gations sometimes hint? If the men also by the Italians, but the city has on the ground in front of an undernot yet seen fit to give the college a flag of appropriate size

ubscription to purchase a flag to be presented to the college and started it that if they said anything they would myself with \$1. I am ashamed to say be lynched. that after going about in eleven classes I obtained just four ten cent pieces. Can ou not do something to help bring to the notice of the city the need of a fine new and large American flag to fly from the staff of its college? It is bad snough to see its grounds so shamefully neglected and its lamps lighted only here and there, but it is far worse to see the flagpole flying this tiny, ragged flag.

NEW YORK, August 18.

"HEY, RUBE"

The Fighting Cry of the Circus for the Big Blue Tent Over France. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Not

most sincerity, I propose the name of our boys over there to be "Rube." As long as the memory of man runneth back this name has had an inspiration and rallying effect that has been heard all over the world. I have been told by men who have served both as sailors and in the marine service that the name of "Rube" or the cry of "Hey, Rube," has never failed of a quick response I believe it was in Japan that the call brought assistance from the Eng-lish jackles at the time when it was

semi-officially discovered that "blood was thicker than water.' MOUNT VERNON, August 21.

CURATOR OF POTTER'S FIELD RELICE. SWARTHMORE, Pa., August 21,

DANIEL WEBSTER ON DYING THE PROBLEM OF HOUSING THE PEO. PLE OF ENGLAND.

Complications, Financial and Sociological, Mainly Due to War Conditions. and What Must Be Done to Overcome Them.

pelled to provide housing for many

workers convenient to new factories

plans were devised hurriedly, have

been found generally excellent. In

some cases houses were built for muni

the Government making a consider-

other cases the houses built for the

munition workers have been merely

temporary structures. Thousands of

people, particularly unmarried men and young women, are thus housed in the munition making districts. The

temporary structures in which they have been living must sooner or later

be replaced by permanent ones, and this adds to the housing demand.

One proposal is that the Government shall build houses under an agreement

with the local authorities by which the

take over the property at the appraisal value at the time of assuming them.

the Government making a compara

tively small contribution immediately.

ing the houses and at the end of

There is an increasing desire that

the local authorities shall assume the financial responsibility, because, as a

agent about the character of the in-

sire to keep private capital willing to

very strong, and some of the proposals that have been brought forward lately

have a strong flavor of the system in-

augurated by the Federal farm loan

It would be a curious circumstance

planted to England with the modifica-

tions necessary to make it apply to

the building of town homes. Yet the

this purpose as well as for rural de-

It is interesting to observe that

considerable attention has been at-

farm loan plan and that it is being

studied by some people as a possible

people in possession of land in Great Britain. The desire to slice up the

big land holdings, to place more peo-

scheme seems thoroughly feasible

velopment.

legislation in the United States.

paying back the Government grant

thousands of people in order

methods, notwithstanding that

By Judeon C. Welliver, London representative of Tan Sux. Government authorities making pre- such a stupendous national debt, but liminary inquiries into the huge prob- it is not a cheering feature to conliminary inquiries into the huge prop-lem of providing houses for the peo-cities would have to finance their own ple of England have discovered that proposition for housing and other imeven before the war the housing prob-lem was imminent and would probably The Ministry of Munitions was com-

have brought a crisis by this time even if there had been no war. It is calculated that about 75,000 houses adapted for working people were being built annually before the war, most of them by private capital. So long ago as 1909, because of the campaign for higher taxes on land and the increased public burden that was vestments, there was a striking de able contribution as a free grant. In From then until the beginning of the

could not afford to provide them. Carefully collated experience shows that investments in this kind of latter after a fixed term of years will storm and the tempest, his bosom proudly property would not yield an average aweils against the rage that assaults it.

Above fear, above danger, he feels that depreciation, taxes and insurance. Inthe last end which can happen to any man assured as perfectly safe 4 per cent. were to be found without any possible difficulty capital was pre-

last speech which he delivered in the lic interest in all such questions which 1850, with the sentiment that had lin-have gone on from bad to worse in-gered in his memory for nearly half a definitely. The necessity for adopt-better informed than the Government century: "No man can suffer too much, ing great public housing schemes was and no man can fall too soon, if he already apparent to students of the suffer or if he fall in defence of the problem as early as 1909, but the liberties and Constitution of his counnuclipal projects of this kind had not been attended with such distinguished success as to encourage their rapid expansion.

people are going to be kept in Enghouses. Not only are there too few if the United States law which was but devised to encourage farm develophouses to shelter the people things are complicated by the fact ment should be practically that millions of people are demanding better houses than they ever before had. This is one of the results of the organizations and related influences have been carrying on. Also, it is to a considerable extent the result of the period of increased prosperity among pefore the war.

Many municipalities are big housing schemes, to be entered upon as soon as peace is made. The Government will have to help the municipalities to finance these projects. recent rather startling discovery is ple on the soil and to increase that the Government's credit is not agricultural production of the nation so good now as that of the cities. In is now deeply rooted. Yet there is fact the proposition to borrow large the same determined sums on maximum credit and lend for many years past to impose tariff it to the cities has developed that whereas the cities can borrow money to protect home agriculture. It is hereas the cities can borrow money to protect home agriculture. It is a the joint security of their municipal responsibility and the real prop-erty that is acquired for about 31/4 the form of encouragement that agriper cent, per annum the Government culture would receive through a grant This of Government credit to enable the compelled to pay 6 per cent. of course is an incident of the fact purchase of land at the lowest price that the Government is heaping up and on the evenest terms.

NEGROES IN THE SOUTH.

A Side Light on the Reasons for A Woman Urges That Men Help in

read Mr. Manning's letter and yester- thing that would lead many women to day read a reply by a St. Louis clergy- live up to the ideals of household manman in defence of the best people of agement that are being urged upon us the South and another letter by "An- is the knowledge that while we are other Southerner." Both writers doubt, doing our small parts, men are doing the Mr. Manning-rather, the letter. The large ones properly. other Southerner says: "I am of the "Pork bills" and "graft" have become opinion that lynchings are not more such common, everyday terms as to common in the South than in other have almost lost their meaning, but the parts of the country." There were have appeared in our dailles along with

was in Kansas. have come into Hartford since this hands. And political parties are even exodus began. Some of the things they are telling are heartrending. They ah | money-would that past performances until he came to Hartford last year. He spoke of a colored man "pushed avail that we save by pennies and dimes into an auto, run out of town, riddled when public moneys are spent as investia hog." He knew of several cases At the night classes I tried to start a where white men went in colored homes, and go without in order to help make took charge of women and told the men

> I shall not attempt to write what these people are telling, but as a matter of self-defence it seems these best people of the South would invite investigation instead of simply denying what is published in every paper in HARTFORD, Conn., August 18.

The Father of Preparedness.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Let all stand behind the Government, but is well known, American schools in not the way the Government has stood many localities will discontinue teachbehind General Leonard Wood, the ing the German language. This is befather of preparedness, the founder of cause of the ill feeling engendered by Plattsburg.

deadly conclusion, we might expect is that of Astoria, one of the larger Russia to appoint Mr. Kerensky town Oregon communities. But there is no erier of Kungur, Lloyd George bailiff of Stratford, and Sir Douglas Haig attache of the court of Siam.

Democracy is blind, democracy is the pawn of politics. And democracy is a

of Marshal Ney, "Are you a Democrat?" It simply isn't done, Mr. Baker, BEACON HILL

The Prussians a Century Ago.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Captain Gronow in his "Reminiscences and Recollections," London, 1892, Volume I., principle to discontinue German music page \$1, says: "We bivouacked for three to sing no more "Holy Night, Silent weeks in the Bois de Boulogne. The Night." It would be equally consistent Recollections," London, 1892, Volume I., page 81, says: "We bivouncked for three Prussians, who were in bivouac near us, Prussians, who were in bivouac near us, in principle to ignore, were it possible amused themselves by doing as much the glorious messages of Luther. Gutensamage as they could, without any useful aim or object: they cut down the oven to mankind. Any such repression finest trees and set the wood on fire at several points." This, of course, was in why hasn't anybody proposed Mary 1815, just after the battle of Waterloo, man language in a school is an act of The Prussians do not seem to have

changed much in the last hundred years.

BOSTON, August 20.

CONSERVE PORK MONEY.

year, all in the South but one; this one parently indicating that selfish interests still actuate a large number of the men Some 2,000 or 3,000 colored people who have the public welfare in the now contesting for the control of public come from Georgia. I was talking to assured us women that it would be nomically, just as we are being urged to spend our household funds. Of what right now would manage all their extaking establishment as if he had been penditures rightly they wouldn't need to ask women to substitute and save up their deficiency. When they administer Government money as best they can an incentive and argument that can t help but inspire women in the homes to conomize, even if they don't have to

MRS. W. J. M. NEW YORK, August 21.

TEACHING GERMAN.

A Protest Against Its Exclusion From the Schools. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As Working on the same principle to its boards to decide to abolish that study logical relation between the German

language and this war. To exclude that language from the schools referred to is an insuit to millions of good American citizens of German birth or parentage. Their mothe We wonder if Napoleon ever inquired | tongue is a priceless heritage for all

To abolish the teaching of that language is an outrage upon knowledge German is preeminently the language of research and of criticism; no other tongue compares with it in those fun damental fields of knowledge.

'It would be equally consistent in berg, Goethe, Kant, Schiller and Beethwould only injure our people. To abolish the teaching of the Ger-

RICHARD BROOKS PORTLAND, Ore., August 13.